



Borough of Harrogate

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1951

BY

D. D. PAYNE, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health



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**To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Harrogate**

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your information and consideration my Annual Report for the year 1951.

As in last year's Report, I have included a brief account of the Maternity and Child Welfare and School Medical Services. Both these services are now under the control of the West Riding County Council, but it is felt that the Report on the Health Services of the Borough would not be complete without their inclusion.

The health of the Borough has been good during the past year, the only infectious diseases which were prevalent being Measles and Whooping Cough.

It is very satisfactory to be able to record that no cases of Poliomyelitis or of Food Poisoning were notified during the year.

I would like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their interest and assistance and to record my appreciation of the loyal work of the staff of the Department.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

D. D. PAYNE,
Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Harrogate.
August, 1952.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF, 1951

Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer :

D. D. PAYNE, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Divisional Medical Officer :

H. O. M. BRYANT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Resigned 13-8-51)

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent :

E. DODSWORTH, F.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., A.M.Inst.P.C. (a) (b)

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector and Deputy Cleansing Superintendent :

V. OVERSBY, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A. A.M.Inst.P.C. (a) (b)

Sanitary Inspectors :

F. COE, A.R.S.I. Cert.S.I.B. (a) (b)

A. HOWARD, M.R.S.I., Cert.S.I.B., A.I.S.E., (a) (c)

R. HULLAH, A.R.S.I., Cert.S.I.B., A.R.I.P.H. and H. (a)

Public Analyst :

FRED W. M. JAFFE, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Clerical Staff :

(also Clerical Staff of Division No. 8 under the scheme of Divisional Administration
of the Preventive Medical Service)

R. W. LEEMING (Chief Clerk)

R. BENTLEY

G. W. N. GRAHAM (Senior Clerk)

Miss M. UNSWORTH

Miss M. STARKEY (Senior Clerk - Maternity and Child Welfare)

W. FOX

Mrs W. GLEDHILL

J. E. BIELBY (Commenced 27-8-51)

K. W. DARLEY

Miss M. WRAY

Mrs. K. CURBESON

Sanitary and Cleansing Sections :

H. M. WILEY, D.P.A. (Senior Clerk)

R. HULLAH (Appointed

H. K. PEARSON

Sanitary Inspector 1-9-51)

J. G. ORD (Transferred from Divisional Staff 1-9-51)

Miss K. M. ASHBY

Miss M. M. ATKINSON (Appointed 21-5-51)

(Resigned 30-4-51)

- (a) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Meat and Other Foods Inspector.
- (b) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute in Sanitary Science as applies to Buildings and Public Works.
- (c) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Smoke Inspector.

* Adjusted by Area Comparability Factor supplied by the Registrar General

Births 0.95

TABLE I. VITAL STATISTICS OF HARROGATE FOR 1951 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

	Estimated Population.	Nett Live Births.		Nett Deaths.			
				Under 1 year of age.		At all ages.	
		No.	Rate.	No.	Rate per 1000 Live Births.	No.	Rate.
1932	38,590	471	12.2	16	34.0	510	13.2
1933	38,850	452	11.6	21	46.5	565	14.5
1934	39,210	442	11.3	21	47.5	573	14.6
1935	39,270	457	11.6	28	61.2	544	13.8
1936	39,210	460	11.7	30	65.2	550	14.0
1937	39,110	470	12.0	24	51.1	559	14.3
1938	42,885	514	12.0	52	48.6	647	15.1
1939	46,020	579	12.6	25	43.0	646	14.0
1940	52,200	583	11.2	35	59.2	737	14.1
1941	54,790	594	10.8	30	48.6	706	12.9
1942	52,180	724	13.9	27	37.3	654	12.5
1943	50,180	625	12.5	22	35.2	702	14.0
1944	49,740	736	14.8	20	27.2	676	13.6
1945	48,730	679	13.9	25	36.8	682	13.9
1946	49,300	818	16.6	24	29.3	684	13.9
1947	49,660	906	18.2	32	35.3	724	14.6
1948	52,300	795	15.2	18	22.6	665	12.7
1949	51,930	690	13.3	25	36	771	12.5
1950	51,920	649	11.9	33	51	776	12.4
1951	51,210	663	12.3	19	28.7	774	12.5

The births and deaths rates for 1951 have been adjusted by the Area Comparability factors supplied by the Registrar General (Births 0.95, Deaths 0.83).

The deaths from the year 1949 have been adjusted by an Area Comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General and the births have been similarly corrected since 1950.

TABLE II
CAUSES OF DEATH IN HARROGATE BOROUGH, 1951

Causes of Death		Male	Female
		317	457
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	6	4
2	Tuberculosis, other	1	1
3	Syphilitic disease	3	1
4	Diphtheria	—	—
5	Whooping cough	—	1
6	Meningococcal infections	—	—
7	Acute poliomyelitis	—	—
8	Measles	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	1
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	8	7
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	14	10
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	10
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	9
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	29	28
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	2
16	Diabetes	1	3
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	36	76
18	Coronary disease, angina	52	50
19	Hypertension with heart disease	9	13
20	Other heart disease	47	89
21	Other circulatory disease	17	17
22	Influenza	11	21
23	Pneumonia	11	19
24	Bronchitis	17	23
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	3	4
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	6
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	4
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	3	7
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	9	—
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	2	4
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	17	33
33	Motor vehicle accidents	4	3
34	All other accidents	6	8
35	Suicide	3	3
36	Homicide and operations of war	—	—
		774	

TABLE III.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1950 and 1951.

Deaths from Stated Causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

Cause of Death.	1950	1951									
		Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 wks. and under 3 mths.	3 and under 6 months.	6 and under 9 months.	9 and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 yr.
1 Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
4 Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Convulsions	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 Encephalitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 Pneumonia (all forms)	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	4
13 Diarrhoea, Enteritis and Gastritis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14 Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 Asphyxia	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
16 Injury at birth	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
17 Atelectasis	1	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
18 Congenital Malformations	7	1	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	4
19 Premature Birth	13	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
20 Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21 Other Causes	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	33	7	3	—	—	10	4	4	—	1	19

TABLE IV
VITAL STATISTICS (Registrar General's Figures),
BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,
MATERNAL MORTALITY and CASE-RATES for certain Infectious Diseases
in the year 1951
(Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns)

	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Adminis- trative County
Births—		Rates per 1,000 Home Population		
Live Births	15.5	17.3	16.7	17.8
Still Births	0.36	0.45	0.38	0.37
Deaths—				
All causes	12.5	13.4	12.5	13.1
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Whooping Cough	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.31	0.37	0.31	0.38
Influenza	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.23
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (inc. Polioencephalitis)	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Pneumonia	0.61	0.65	0.63	0.61
Notifications (Corrected)				
Typhoid fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Paratyphoid fever	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01
Meningococcal infec.	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03
Scarlet fever	1.11	1.20	1.20	1.10
Whooping Cough	3.87	3.62	4.00	3.11
Diphtheria	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01
Erysipelas	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.15
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Measles	14.07	13.93	14.82	14.64
Pneumonia	0.99	1.04	0.96	0.72
Acute Poliomyelitis (inc. Polioencephalitis)				
Paralytic	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
Non-paralytic	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02
Food poisoning	0.13	0.15	0.08	0.23
Deaths—		Rates per 1,000 Live Births		
All causes under 1 yr. of age	29.6 (a)	33.9	27.6	26.4
Enteritis & Diarrhoea under 2 yrs. of age....	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.7
Notifications (Corrected)		Rates per 1,000 Total		
Puerperal fever and pyrexia	10.66	13.77	8.08	14.90
MATERNAL MORTALITY IN ENGLAND AND WALES				
Intermediate List No. and cause	Number of deaths	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births		Rates per million women aged 15-44
Sepsis of pregnancy, child birth and the puerperium	70	0.10		
Abortion with toxæmia	3	0.00		0
Other toxæmias of pregnancy and the puerperium	167	0.24		
Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth	91	0.13		
Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia	37	0.05		4
Abortion with sepsis	66	0.09		7
Other complications of preg- nancy, childbirth and the puerperium	125	0.18		

(a) Per 1,000 related live births

TABLE V
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES—Cases notified during the 52 weeks ended 29th December, 1951

Disease	Total Notified	Number of Cases Notified							No. of Cases admit'd to Hospital	Total No. of Deaths (Notified Cases)
		At Ages—Years								
		Under 1 year	1-2 years	3-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-24 years	25 and over		
Scarlet Fever	50	—	5	7	33	4	—	1	35	—
Pneumonia	37	1	—	—	1	—	1	34	5	4
Dysentery	31	1	5	4	5	2	3	11	1	—
Erysipelas	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	781	32	173	249	293	15	9	10	28	—
Whooping Cough	476	29	99	180	149	9	2	8	2	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	13	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	10	—

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

1. POPULATION

The population estimated by the Registrar General at the middle of 1951 was 51,210, which is 710 lower than his estimate for 1950.

2. UNEMPLOYMENT

I learn from the Employment Exchange that the number of unemployed persons in the district at the end of the year was 341, 202 males and 139 females. This was a decrease on the previous year when the total figure of unemployed persons was 424.

I am informed by the Youth Employment Officer that 4 boys and 9 girls were unemployed at the end of 1951.

3. BIRTHS

The number of live births registered during the year was 1,019, 525 males and 494 females, but the corrected figure supplied by the Registrar General which is used for the calculations below and which takes into account inward and outward transfers, is 663, 333 males and 330 females. This is an increase of 14 on the figure for 1950. The birth rate (adjusted by the Area Comparability factor) is 12.3 live births per thousand of the estimated population, this is 3.2 below the rate for England and Wales (15.5).

There were 38 illegitimate live births, 9 males and 29 females, representing approximately 6% of the live births.

24 still-births, 10 males and 14 females, were registered during the year, the corrected figure supplied by the Registrar General and adjusted for inward and outward transfers is 13, 3 males and 10 females, as compared with 10 for 1950.

This gives a rate of 19 per thousand (live and still) births and a still-birth rate of 0.25 per thousand of the population. The still-birth rate for England and Wales was 0.36.

4. DEATHS

The number of deaths registered during 1951 in the Borough was 838, 373 males and 465 females, but the number of deaths given by the Registrar General corrected for inward and outward transfers is 774, 317 males and 457 females. The crude death rate is 15.1 per thousand, but when adjusted by the Comparability

factor supplied by the Registrar General, the rate is reduced to 12.5 per thousand. This is the same as that for England and Wales.

Infant Mortality

The number of deaths of children under 1 year of age was 19, 8 males and 11 females, as compared with 33, 22 males and 11 females, during the preceding year. The infant mortality rate is 28.7 per thousand live births as compared with 51 for 1950.

Cremations

During 1951, 449 bodies were cremated at the Stonefall Crematorium, of these 278 had been residents of the Borough.

These figures show a continued rise from year to year, the total number cremated in 1950 was 327, and in 1949, 264.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

1. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

The names and qualifications of these are set out on pages 8, 25 and 26.

2. HEALTH SERVICES

(a) Laboratory Facilities

(1) Chemical

The chemical analysis of milk, foodstuffs, spring and well water is carried out by Mr. F. W. M. Jaffé. The chemical and bacteriological analysis of the Corporation water is carried out for the Water Committee by Mr. J. Firth (Messrs. Fairley and Partner), Leeds.

(2) Bacteriological

The bacteriological examination of clinical material from cases or suspected cases of infectious disease, food poisoning, etc., is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory at the Harrogate and District General Hospital.

The laboratory also carries out the bacteriological examination of well and spring water, and milk, together with methylene blue tests on milk and ice cream, and phosphatase tests on milk.

Examinations to ascertain infection of milk with tubercle bacilli together with the examination of water supplies for plumbo solvent action have been undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory Service situated at County Hall, Wakefield.

(b) **Hospitals**

The names, purposes, etc., of the Hospitals principally used are set out in detail on page 18.

These Hospitals are under the management of the Regional Hospital Board.

(c) **Local Authority Clinics**

The Local Authority Clinics are listed on page 19.

HOSPITALS.

Name	Situation	Purpose	Beds			Management
			Males	Females	Children	
Isolation Hospital	Thistle Hill, Knaresborough	Notifiable Infectious Diseases	20	22	12	Regional Hospital Board
Harrogate & District General Hospital	Knaresborough Rd., Harrogate	Medical, Surgical and Maternity	80	170	24	do.
Royal Bath Hospital	Cornwall Rd., Harrogate	Rheumatic Diseases	65	73	—	do.

SCHOOL, MATERNITY, AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate. Tel. 6332		Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
(a) Central Clinic							
Minor Ailments	 (a)	†9-0 a.m. to 11 a.m. 9-30 a.m.	9-0 a.m. to 10 a.m.	9-0 a.m. to 10 a.m.	†9-0 a.m. to 10 a.m.	9-0 a.m. to 10 a.m.	9-0 a.m. to 10 a.m.
" " (Starbeck Council School)	... ..			†2-30 p.m.		—	—
General School Clinic	 (a)	—	—	—	—	(by appointment)	—
Ophthalmic Clinic	 (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orthopaedic Clinic	 (a)	—	*10 a.m. (by appointment)	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria Immunisation and Vaccination	 (a)	—	—	—	—	10-0 a.m. (by appointment)	—
Remedial Exercises Clinic	 (a)	—	9-0 a.m. (by appointment)	—	—	—	—
Artificial Sunlight	 (a)	9-0 a.m. (by appointment)	—	2-0 p.m. (by appointment)	—	9-0 a.m. (by appointment)	—
Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic	 (a)	—	§9-30 a.m. (by appointment)	—	—	—	—
Dental Clinic (by appointment only)	 (a) †	9-30 a.m. to 12 noon 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	9-30 a.m. to 12 noon 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	9-30 a.m. to 12 noon 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	9-30 a.m. to 12 noon 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	9-30 a.m. to 12 noon 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	9-30 a.m. to 12 noon
Cardiac Clinic	 General Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	10-0 a.m. (by appointment)
Speech Therapy, 14 Bower Road		1-30 to 4-30 p.m.	—	9 a.m. to 12 noon	2 to 4.15 p.m.	—	—
Maternity and Child Welfare							
Child Welfare Centre	 (a)	2-0 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.	—	—	2-0 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.	—	—
Child Welfare Centre (Methodist School, High St., Starbeck)		—	—	2-0 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.	—	—	—
Child Welfare Centre (St. Joseph's R.C. Schoolroom, Skipton Road)		2-0 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.	—	—	—	—	—
Ante-Natal Clinic	 (a)	—	2-0 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.	10 a.m. to 12 noon	—	—	—

† School Medical Officer in attendance
* Second and Fourth Tuesday each month

‡ Urgent Cases by Telephone appointment
§ First and Third Tuesday each month

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

(a) NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The number of cases notified and the number of deaths notifiable from infectious diseases are set out in Table V on page 14.

1. Scarlet Fever

50 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year as compared with 52 during 1950.

35 patients were admitted to the Isolation Hospital and 15 were satisfactorily isolated at their homes.

There were no fatal cases, and the cases which did occur were mild in character.

2. Diphtheria

No case of Diphtheria was notified during the year.

Diphtheria Immunisation

A special Clinic is held at 2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate, on Friday mornings at 10 a.m., for the purpose of Diphtheria Immunisation. This Clinic is both for school children and for children under the age of five years, and is primarily intended for children resident in the Borough of Harrogate. In Harrogate, when it is found that a considerable number of children require "refresher" injections in a particular school, special arrangements are made for these to be given at the school.

458 pre-school children and 38 children of school age were immunised against Diphtheria for the first time during 1951.

576 reinforcing inoculations were given during the year to children where the degree of immunity had been diminished by the length of time since their initial inoculation.

3. Pneumonia

37 cases were notified, comprising 19 cases of acute primary pneumonia, 3 lobar pneumonia and 15 influenzal pneumonia.

These figures show an increase in the case of influenzal pneumonia, only 3 such cases being notified during the preceding year.

4. Dysentery

There was a decrease in the prevalence of Sonne Dysentery during 1951, 31 cases being notified as compared with 34 in 1950. Of these cases 14 occurred in adults, the remainder

being in school or pre-school children. In one household there were 5 cases, and in 3 other households more than 1 case occurred. Most of the cases were mild in character and made a rapid recovery.

5. Erysipelas

9 cases of Erysipelas were notified as compared with 5 in the preceding year. There were no fatal cases.

These cases respond very rapidly to penicillin treatment, and as a consequence prove mild in character.

6. Acute Poliomyelitis

There was no case of Acute Poliomyelitis notified during the year. In 1950, 9 cases were notified.

7. Acute Encephalitis

No case of Acute Encephalitis was notified during 1951.

8. Meningococcal Infection

Two children, aged $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, and 19 months, both in the same household, were admitted to the Harrogate General Hospital with Meningococcal Meningitis.

The older child was admitted a week before the younger child and had a mild attack, the baby was, however, very ill on admission. Both cases made a good recovery and were quite well on discharge to their home.

9. Measles

Measles was again prevalent during the year, 781 cases being notified. The highest incidence was in children who had recently commenced school.

There were no fatal cases.

10. Whooping Cough

There was a considerable increase of Whooping Cough in 1951, 476 cases being notified as compared with 101 in 1950. The majority of the cases were mild in character and occurred during February and March. Children aged between 3 and 4 years were mainly affected. one child, aged 3 months, died in Hospital from Broncho-Pneumonia which developed as a complication following Whooping Cough.

Whooping Cough Immunisation

It is anticipated that immunisation against Whooping Cough will be undertaken by the Local Authority in 1952. The Ministry of Health have been approached for their permission to start this preventive treatment.

11. Puerperal Pyrexia

13 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified as compared with 7 during the preceding year. 10 of these patients were delivered at the Harrogate General Hospital and 3 at Carlton Lodge Maternity Home.

In 5 of these, the raised temperature was due to urinary infection; in 4, there had been a difficult delivery; of these 4, Caesarean section had been performed on 2 patients; in 3 cases the raised temperature was thought to have been due to catarrhal infection, and in 1 uterine infection was present.

12. Typhoid Fever

No case of Typhoid Fever was notified in the Borough during 1951.

13. Small Pox

No case of Small Pox was notified during the year.

Small Pox Vaccination

A Vaccination Clinic is held at 2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate, on Friday mornings at 11 a.m. Vaccinations are also carried out by general practitioners.

The following Table shows the number of vaccinations carried out in the Borough during the year :—

	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	15 years and over	Total
No. Vaccinated	190	191	27	77	485
No. Re-vaccinated	—	14	20	272	306

Taking the number of live births, as supplied by the Registrar General, corrected for inward and outward transfers, as 663, the figure of 485 primary vaccinations is a particularly satisfactory one.

14. Ophthalmia Neonatorum

No cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year.

15. Tuberculosis

There was a considerable decrease in the number of cases of Tuberculosis, 38 being notified as compared with 75 during the preceding year. 28 cases were pulmonary tuberculosis and 10 were non-pulmonary. There were 12 deaths during the year as compared with 13 during 1950.

The following Table gives details of the new cases notified and of the mortality for 1951 :—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1- 4 years	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
5-14 „	5	—	—	4	—	—	1	—
15-24 „	2	4	—	1	—	2	—	—
25-34 „	3	2	—	2	—	1	—	—
35-44 „	4	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
45-54 „	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
55-64 „	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
65 and upwards	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	22	6	2	8	6	4	1	1

16. Food Poisoning

It is particularly satisfactory to record that no case of Food Poisoning was notified in the Borough during the year.

(b) **NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES**

1. **Cancer**

118 deaths, 52 males and 66 females, were due to this cause. Over half of these occurred in persons who were aged 65 years and over.

2. **Scabies**

A child of school age was the only case in the Borough that was found to be suffering from Scabies during the year. The condition cleared up with the application of Benzyl Benzoate.

The decrease in the number of cases of Scabies since the war has been remarkable, for example, in the year 1944, the number of children treated at the Clinic for Scabies was 181.

REMOVAL TO SUITABLE PREMISES OF PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION

Action was taken in one case under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948. An elderly blind woman was removed to Hospital on a Court Order.

This woman urgently required hospital treatment for ulcerated legs, and was living alone without any proper home care. A Court Order which was made on the 22nd October, 1951, was for a period of three months. Her general condition greatly improved after her admission to Hospital where she was very happy and, owing to this improvement, she was transferred in December, 1951, to the Welfare Section of the Knaresborough Hospital, a varying order being made by the Magistrates' Court for her removal to Part III accommodation. Arrangements have subsequently been made for her transfer to a Harrogate Home for old people to which she has now been admitted.

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL SERVICES UNDER THE SCHEME FOR DIVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE PREVENTIVE MEDICAL SERVICES

The following is a brief summary of the work of the medical services of the West Riding County Council which are undertaken in the Borough of Harrogate under the Divisional scheme.

A more detailed report has been circulated to all members of the Council.

1. STAFF, Division No. 8, as at 31st December, 1951

(1) Medical Staff

D. D. Payne, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,
Divisional Medical Officer.

*P. S. R. Burrell, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Assistant County Medical Officer.

* Commenced duty 1/1/1951.

(2) Other Officers on Divisional Establishment

(a) Professional and Technical Staff

Health Visitors who are also School Nurses	11
(Supt. Miss A. Wilcock, H.V. Cert., R.F.N.)	
Health Visitor employed on Hospital Liaison duties	1
School Nurse, full-time	1
Speech Therapist, part-time	1
Physio-Therapist, part-time	1
Home Nurses, full-time	5
Home Nurse Midwives, full-time	10
Midwives, full-time	2
Tuberculosis Health Visitor	1*
Mental Health Social Worker	1*

*Also employed in other Divisional Areas.

(b) Administrative and Clerical Staff

(Chief Clerk, R. W. Leeming)

Clerical Staff

11

(c) Sale of Food Assistant

1

(d) Day Nursery Staff**(1) Albany Day Nursery**

Matron, Mrs. B. McGowan, S.R.N., S.R.C.N.	1
Deputy Matron	1
Acting Warden	1
Nursery Nurses	1
Nursery Assistants	2
Nursery Students	3
Cook and Domestic Staff	4

(2) Station Avenue Nursery

Matron, Miss K. Thompson	1
Deputy Matron	1
Warden	1
Nursery Nurses	2
Nursery Assistants	3
Nursery Students	4
Cook and Domestic Staff	4

(e) Home Helps

Part-time	46
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(f) Other Domestic Staff

Cleaners, part-time	6
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Total Divisional Staff 128

Dr. H. O. M. Bryant, who was the Deputy Divisional Medical Officer, resigned as from the 13th August, 1951, in order to take up a more senior appointment in a County Borough.

At the end of the year Dr. Bryant had not been replaced and the vacancy still stood.

Owing to the West Riding County Council not having accepted in full the Whitley Council Award, it had not been possible to advertise the vacancy in the medical press. As a consequence of this shortage of medical staff, the School Health Service, in particular, has suffered and it was not possible to carry out as many routine examinations of school children as were needed.

2. AMBULANCE SERVICE

The West Riding County Council maintain an Ambulance Depot at Leadhall Grange, Leadhall Lane, Harrogate. This Service is under the charge of the County Ambulance Officer.

The Service removes cases free of charge to and from Hospital, Maternity Homes and Nursing Homes. The vehicles consist of 4 Ambulances, and one — 9-seater — sitting case car. 3 of the Ambulances are equipped with short wave transmission and reception apparatus, enabling information to be passed to and from a central control. This enables ambulances to be diverted to accidents and other emergencies and can save life and time.

1 Ambulance removes infectious disease cases to the Hospital.

3. HOME HELP SERVICE

At the end of the year 24 home helps were employed in the Borough weekly on a part-time basis. During 1951 assistance was granted to 236 Harrogate cases; of these, 76 cases were of illness in the home, 49 cases of old age and sickness, and 79 of old age and infirmity. In 6 cases, help was given to expectant mothers, and in 7 cases, help in the home was given where the mother was ill and the children required assistance, in addition 19 maternity cases were supplied with home helps, assisting the mother in having her baby at home.

The total number of hours worked in the Borough of Harrogate by home helps during 1951 was over 30,000 hours.

4. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

(a) Maternal Mortality

No maternal death occurred in the Borough of Harrogate during the year.

(b) Infant Mortality

Full details regarding infant mortality are given on page 16.

The infant mortality rate was 28.7 as compared with 29.6 for England and Wales.

The neo-natal mortality rate, which is the number of deaths of infants under one month of age per 1,000 live births, amounted to 15 in 1951.

(c) **Confinements in Hospitals and Nursing Homes**

During 1951, a total of 530 births to Harrogate residents took place in hospitals or nursing homes. Of these, 385 were born in the Harrogate General Hospital, 145 were born in the Carlton Lodge Maternity Home, 47 in private nursing homes, and 1 each in the Jessop Hospital, Sheffield, St. Mary's Hospital, Scarborough, and Leeds Maternity Hospital.

This shows that over 80% of deliveries of Harrogate Mothers took place in maternity wards of hospitals and maternity beds at nursing homes.

When mothers have their confinements at the Harrogate General Hospital, the Sister of the maternity ward informs the Superintendent Health Visitor of this Division of the dates mothers are discharged from hospital. This enables mothers to be visited by the Health Visitor as soon as possible after discharge. In certain cases, the discharge from hospital has been delayed where the home conditions have not been satisfactory and where it was felt, in consequence, that the mothers would benefit by a longer period of rest in the maternity ward.

(d) **Domiciliary Midwifery**

The following return gives the number of maternity cases in the Borough of Harrogate attended by midwives during the year :—

	Domiciliary Confinements	
	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses
Midwives employed by the Authority :		
Whole-time	45	8
D.N. Midwives	51	16
	96	24

(e) **Gas and Air Analgesia**

Gas and Air Analgesia was used at 78 Harrogate confinements attended by domiciliary midwives. Two Gas and Air Machines were in use in Harrogate at the end of the year.

(f) **Ante-Natal Clinic**

The Harrogate Ante-Natal Clinic is held at 2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate, on Tuesday afternoons and Wednesday mornings.

The following Table shows in statistical form the work done at this Clinic :—

(i)	Number of sessions held per month	8
(ii)	Total number of attendances made in 1951	946
(iii)	Number of individual mothers who attended	244
(iv)	Average attendance per session	10

Dr. Gladys Kay, who acted for many years as Medical Officer of the Ante-Natal Clinic, was forced to resign in April, 1951, from undertaking the Wednesday session owing to pressure of other hospital work. Dr. G. O. Rosenvinge took over this Clinic in addition to the Clinic held on Tuesday afternoons.

(g) Relaxation Exercise Clinic

A special Relaxation Exercise Clinic was commenced at 2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate, in February, for expectant mothers. The Clinic is held weekly, 67 expectant mothers have been in attendance and the total number of attendances at the Clinic was 209. A Health Visitor and a Midwife from this Division have attended a course of instruction at the Leeds Maternity Hospital, and took charge of this Clinic in Harrogate. The Clinic is much appreciated by the mothers and evidence is accumulating to show that mothers who avail themselves of this facility have an easier time during their confinement.

(h) Post-Natal Clinic

No special Post-Natal Clinic is held in the Borough, but 11 post-natal cases were seen at the Ante-Natal Clinic.

Many cases confined at the Harrogate General Hospital attend the Post-Natal Clinic at the Hospital, and many of the cases who are delivered at home have a post-natal examination by their own doctor.

(i) Obstetric Flying Squad

The Obstetric Flying Squad deals with emergencies which arise in connection with confinements of patients in their own homes. The Flying Squad is based at the Harrogate General Hospital.

This service was called out on one occasion during 1951 to a patient who lived in the surrounding rural area. A blood transfusion was given which undoubtedly saved the life of the mother.

(j) Premature Births

29 premature babies were born to mothers resident in Harrogate, of whom 22 survived for twenty-eight days, 5 survived ten days or less and 2 were still-born.

The Harrogate General Hospital does not possess a Premature Baby Unit at the present time although it is hoped that such a Unit will be set up in 1952. The Hospital, at the present time, has certain special apparatus including an incubator for the care of premature babies, and the Local Authority possesses a Sorrento Cot in which premature babies who are born at home can be removed to hospital when required.

(k) Health Visiting

In the Borough of Harrogate there are seven Health Visitors employed full time and two who are employed part time, the latter are also employed as Health Visitors in the Divisional Area outside the Borough.

Approximately half the time of these Health Visitors is spent on duties connected with the School Medical Service.

One Health Visitor is mainly employed in the Division on supplying reports on home conditions of chronic sick cases waiting admission to and being discharged from Knaresborough Hospital. This Health Visitor also gives lectures to student nurses who are attached to the West Riding Day and Residential Nurseries.

One Health Visitor is employed wholly as Tuberculosis Health Visitor.

It has not been found possible to separate the details of the work done by the Health Visitors in the Borough from the figures of the Division as a whole. This is because Health Visitors are from time to time transferred to different parts of the Divisional Area during holiday times, periods of sickness, etc.

The following figures, therefore, relate to the Division as a whole and are in addition to attendances at Clinics and Welfare Centres.

Visits paid by Health Visitors to :—

Expectant Mothers	410
Children under 1 year.....	5,590
Children between 1 and 5	7,933
Tuberculosis	1,846
Home Helps	3,338
Other cases	2,542

Total Visits	<u>21,659</u>
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(1) INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

There are 3 Infant Welfare Centres in the Borough of Harrogate. The main centre is based at the Harrogate Clinic, 2, Dragon Parade, 2 sessions being held each week. 1 session per week is held at the Methodist Church Hall, Starbeck, and 1 session per week is held at St. Joseph's Church Hall, Bilton. At each of these centres vitamins and National dried milk as well as welfare foods are sold to the public as ordered by the Centre doctors.

It will be seen by the large number of mothers and infants who attend these Welfare Clinics that their value is greatly appreciated by the parents. They serve the purpose both of reassuring the mother about the health of her child and of giving her instruction in parentcraft. Primarily, the object of the Child Welfare Centre is to keep normal children healthy and well.

The attendances at these Centres are given in the following table :—

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

Name and address of centre	Number of Infant Welfare Sessions now held per month	Number of children who attended during the year	No. of children who first attended during the year and who on the date of their first attendance were :—		No. of children in attendance at the end of the year who were then :		TOTAL NUMBER of attendances made by children in Col. 3 during the year	
			Under 1 yr. of age	Over 1 yr. of age	Under 1 yr. of age	Over 1 yr. of age	Under 1 yr. of age	Over 1 yr. of age
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dragon Parade, Harrogate	8	777	262	63	254	523	3070	1592
Starbeck, Harrogate	4	329	81	14	76	253	1121	804
New Park, Harrogate	4	294	89	9	80	212	1211	975
TOTALS . . .	16	1400	432	86	410	988	5402	3371

(m) **Dental Treatment of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under Five years of age**

These mothers and children form what is known as the priority class for dental treatment which is provided by the Local Authority Dental Staff.

During the year, 140 expectant or nursing mothers had a dental examination. Of these, 45 were referred for treatment and 33 were treated at the Dental Clinic at Dragon Parade, Harrogate.

182 children under the age of five years had a dental examination, of whom 75 were referred for treatment, and 65 received treatment at the Clinic.

(n) **Sunlight Treatment**

During the year 94 children from the Welfare Centres were referred for this treatment which is given at the Clinic, at 2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate. The reasons for which treatment was ordered are shown in the following list :—

Frequent coughs and colds	47
Debility	20
Following whooping cough	16
Bronchitis	7
Skin conditions	4
	94

(o) **Care of the Unmarried Mother and her Child**

There has been a reduction in the number of illegitimate births registered during the year, the number for 1951 being 57 as compared with 67 for 1950.

This number, 57, includes all illegitimate births which have occurred in the Division, that is, in Harrogate, Knaresborough or Nidderdale, to both residents and non-residents who have come into the Division for confinement. Of these illegitimate births 38 were Harrogate residents.

Harrogate is fortunate to have St. Monica's Home, a voluntary home for unmarried mothers and babies, which is administered by the Harrogate and Knaresborough Association for Moral Welfare.

Expectant mothers are admitted from the area administered by the West Riding County Council and also from the area of other local health authorities. The work carried out at this Home is most valuable. Whilst in residence, the girls attend the Harrogate Ante-Natal Clinic.

During the year 18 mothers and babies were admitted. Three of these mothers and babies were residents of this Divisional Area. 10 of the babies were adopted, 3 returned home with their mothers, 2 were admitted to Children's Homes, 1 was placed with a foster mother, 1 mother married the putative father, and 1 baby died shortly after birth.

There is the fullest co-operation between the Diocesan Moral Welfare Worker and the Superintendent Health Visitor.

The provision of mother and baby hostels would be of the greatest value and would enable many mothers to keep their own children instead of having to arrange for adoption. In such a hostel a child can be cared for while the mother goes out to work during the day.

The following Table shows the number of cases dealt with during the year in the whole of the Division :—

1 No. of cases dealt with during the year	West Riding Cases	Non-County Cases		Total
		E. V. W's	Others	
(a) Referred by Moral Welfare Organisations	9	—	9	18
(b) Ascertained through own staff (Midwives, etc.)	15	—	—	15
(c) Referred by other Services	17	—	1	18
Totals	41	—	10	51

2 Analysis

- (a) Married*
 (i) with previous illeg. children
 (ii) without previous illeg. children
- (b) Single
 (i) with previous illeg. children
 (ii) without previous illeg. children
- (c) Widowed
 (i) with previous illeg. children
 (ii) without previous illeg. children

Totals

West Riding Cases	Non-County Cases		Total
	E. V. W's	Others	
5	—	—	5
5	—	—	5
6	—	—	6
24	—	10	34
—	—	—	—
1	—	—	1
41	—	10	51

* For the purposes of the scheme a married mother of an illegitimate child is included, when known as such, as an unmarried mother

3 Ages

- (a) Under 20
 (b) 20-25
 (c) 26-30
 (d) 31-40
 (e) Over 40

Totals

West Riding Cases	Non-County Cases		Total
	E. V. W's	Others	
9	—	1	10
11	—	5	16
16	—	3	19
5	—	1	6
—	—	—	—
41	—	10	51

4 Disposal

- (a) Cases settled
 (i) Marriage
 (ii) Baby died
 (iii) Grandparents take baby home
 (iv) Baby adopted
 (v) Baby fostered
 (vi) Mother keeping baby
- (b) Cases referred elsewhere
- (c) Cases in which action has been taken but not finally settled

Total

—	—	—	—
2	—	—	2
2	—	—	2
5	—	5	10
2	—	—	2
18	—	1	19
2	—	2	4
10	—	2	12
41	—	10	51

(p) Day Nurseries

Each of the two Day Nurseries in Harrogate has 40 places of which 28 are for children of from 2—5 years, and 12 for children of from 0—2 years. In the case of each nursery there is a waiting list of mothers who are anxious to have their children admitted.

The reasons for admission of children who are still in the Nurseries at the end of the year 1951 were :—

	0—2	2—5	Total
(a) The young child whose mother is ill or having a baby.....	3	3	6
(b) The illegitimate child whose mother is seeking work	2	8	10
(c) Children of parents who cannot find suitable homes, overcrowding and/or insanitary dwellings	7	19	26
(d) The child of the widow who must educate and support the family unassisted, and also the young child of the mother whose husband is ill, or who has been deserted by her husband	7	27	34
(e) Other reasons	—	2	2
	19	59	78

The children at these nurseries are medically examined at approximately six monthly intervals, and all children admitted are examined as soon after admission as possible. A Medical Officer attends once a month at each nursery. Immunisation against Diphtheria is usually carried out at the nursery itself.

In addition to filling an urgent social need for employed mothers who still wish to have the care of their children when not at work, the nurseries perform a useful function in the training of students for the National Nursery Examination Board Certificate.

The following Table shows the details of admission to and discharges from both nurseries during 1951 :—

	0—2	2—5	Total
(1) No. of cases in the Day Nursery at the commencement of the year	19	58	77
(2) No. of cases admitted during the year	33	51	84
(3) No. of cases who have left the Day Nursery during the year	16	67	83
(4) No. of cases in the Day Nursery as at 31st December, 1951	19	59	78

The following Table shows the length of stay of the children who were still in the nurseries at the 31st December, 1951 :—

Up to one month.....	5
1 to 3 months	9
3 to 6 months	10
6 months to one year	21
1 to 2 years	22
2 to 3 years	10
3 years and over	1
	—
Total	78
	—

(q) **Nursery and Child Minders' Regulations Act, 1948**

There are no nurseries registered under this Act in this Divisional Area.

One daily minder is registered to take not more than six children, but in fact did not care for any children during the year.

5. NURSING IN THE HOME

Home Nursing Service

The work of the Home Nurses covers the districts of Harrogate, Knaresborough and Nidderdale, and these nurses may be called to work in any of these areas. For this reason it has not been found possible to give statistics for the work of these nurses in the Borough of Harrogate only, and the figures that are given are for the Division as a whole.

In this Division at 31st December, the equivalent of 12 full-time nurses were undertaking nursing in the home, of these approximately 5 nurses were employed full-time in the Borough of Harrogate.

During the year 1,391 patients were treated, entailing in all a total number of 34,647 visits. This work amongst the community is of great value and the service is very much appreciated.

The majority of the work is amongst the elderly, particularly those who have some crippling defect or who are, owing to chronic illness, bed ridden.

The work is at times carried out under trying circumstances, and a high tribute should be paid to these nurses for their self-sacrificing work.

6. REGISTRATION AND INSPECTION OF NURSING HOMES

At the end of 1950 there were 18 Registered Nursing Homes in Harrogate. During 1951, five registrations were cancelled and three Homes registered, leaving sixteen Nursing Homes on the Register at the end of the year. These Homes were all inspected during the year by the medical staff of the Division.

The total number of beds in these Nursing Homes at the end of 1951 for maternity cases was 12, and for general purposes 115. This is a decrease of 56 beds, all of which were previously used for general purposes.

7. AGENCY FOR THE SUPPLY OF NURSES

One Nursing Home in this Division is Registered as an Agency for the supply of nurses.

8. REGISTRATION AND INSPECTION OF DISABLED AND OLD PERSONS' HOMES

There are three Homes registered under the National Assistance Act as Old People's Homes, 2 are voluntary and 1 is privately owned. These were inspected during the year and found to be of a satisfactory standard.

There is still a need for Voluntary Homes which care for lonely, elderly people who have only a limited income.

At one of the Homes in Harrogate, an amenity which is much appreciated is that the residents do not have to share bedrooms and are allowed to bring their own furniture into their bedroom.

9. SOCIAL WORKERS' GROUP

The Social Workers' Group which was formed in 1950 has continued its activities during the year, five meetings of this group were held.

The procedure in the early part of the year was that a member of the group gave a short talk outlining the scope of his or her work and duties, this was followed by a short discussion and questions to the speaker from other members of the group. The last part of each meeting was taken up by discussion of problem cases where several branches of the social services may be involved.

As a result of experience, it was found advisable to separate these two activities. Arrangements were, therefore, made for the Social Workers' Group, as originally constituted, to meet at three-monthly intervals for the discussion of individual cases, but that a larger meeting to which additional members of staff are invited to be present, should also be held at three-monthly intervals, at which a talk on the work of a particular section of the social services would be given. During the year two such meetings of Social Workers have also been held.

Talks and discussions have been given on the work of the following Departments :—

Children's Department
National Assistance Board
Health Visiting
County Welfare Department
The Probation Officer

One of the advantages of this group is that those engaged on social welfare work, both in voluntary organisations and national bodies, get to know each other personally and the scope of each other's work.

10. HEALTH EDUCATION

An exhibition was arranged in the Royal Pump Room, Harrogate, which was open for public inspection for three days during the year 1951.

This exhibition was organised by the local branch of the National Association of Local Government Officers, and included exhibits from the Health and Sanitary Department. The exhibition gave some information relating to the work carried out by the Department, and particularly stressed the subject of food hygiene and the cleanly preparation of food.

Leaflets and posters dealing with health education have been distributed and displayed respectively in Harrogate. Talks have been given by the Health Visitors at the schools and to Parent Teachers' Associations and a number of addresses on the work of the Health Department were given by the Medical Officer of Health and his deputy to local organisations during the year.

II. CARE AND AFTER CARE OF PERSONS SUFFERING FROM ILLNESS

Under the National Health Act, the Local Health Authority may make arrangements for the care and after care of persons suffering from illness. One of the ways in which the Local Authority assists is by making arrangements for the loan of nursing equipment such as wheel-chairs, bed pans, urinals, rubber bed sheets, air rings, bed rests, etc., to persons in their own homes. A stock of this equipment is held in various depots in the Division.

There is close liaison between the Almoner at the Harrogate General Hospital and the Health Visitors in this Division and, when required, information is given to the Almoner for the information of the medical staff on the housing and social conditions of patients admitted to the Hospital or attending the Hospital Out patients. Similarly, in cases where it is desirable, information regarding the treatment and the date of discharge of patients is passed to the Superintendent Health Visitor. This enables the Health Visitor to arrange for a Home Help, or Home Nurse, or similar service to be available when required on a patient's discharge from Hospital.

Dr. Burrell, the Assistant County Medical Officer on the staff of this Division, attends Dr. Prosser's Children's "Out-Patients" at the Harrogate General Hospital at approximately weekly intervals, a Health Visitor is also in attendance whenever possible. This enables close liaison to be maintained between the Local Authority's Health Services and the Children's Department of the Harrogate General Hospital.

The Medical Officer and Health Visitor can assist the Children's Physician with reports on the home circumstances and assist the mother in carrying out the instructions of the physician when the child returns home.

A further advantage is that the Medical Officer and Health Visitor can be kept up-to-date in recent methods of diagnosis and treatment.

The shortage of accommodation for the chronic sick remains a serious problem, and in order to give priority of admission to Knaresborough Hospital for the chronic sick, Miss Smith, one of the Health Visitors, visits and assesses the need for applications for admission to this Hospital. Where it is possible she makes arrangements with the Local Authority's services to enable the chronic sick to be satisfactorily nursed in their own homes. Similarly, this Health Visitor advises the Physician at the Hospital as to the home and environmental conditions when the question of the patient's discharge comes up for consideration.

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The West Riding County Council recover the cost from those who avail themselves of this service on a scale based on the income of the person concerned.

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During the year 55 patients suffering from Tuberculosis were granted an issue of 1 or 2 pints of milk daily, free of charge.

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Reports are made from time to time by the Social Worker to the Board of Control, giving details of their progress, or conditions under which these defectives are working or being cared for.

Where medical treatment is required, cases are either referred to their own doctors or are seen by the medical staff of this Division.

A Home Teacher visits a few of the younger defectives in their homes, and provides occupational treatment. This Home Teacher is shared by several other Divisions and is not able to devote sufficient time to defectives in this Division. It is confidently expected that in the near future this Home Teacher will have her area reduced and will be able to cover this district more adequately.

There is also a great need in this Division for an Occupation Centre where groups of defectives may attend and receive occupational treatment. Such Centres are of the greatest benefit to the parents of these defectives since they relieve the parents for several hours during the day from the constant care of the defectives.

During the year, 18 new defectives, of whom 14 were under the age of 16 years, were reported in this Division. At the end of the year 1951, there were 122 mental defectives in this Division, of whom 27 were under the age of 16 years. Of these cases, 43 were under Statutory Supervision, 68 were receiving Institutional care, 10 were under Voluntary Supervision and 1 was under guardianship.

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These three routine examinations form the basis of the School Medical Services.

One of the most important functions of these inspections is the joint consultation on the health of the child between the parents, the teacher, the nurse and the doctor. Early signs of illness or behaviour difficulties may be discussed and put right before any serious harm arises in the child.

In cases where the defect is brought to light, treatment may be arranged through the general practitioner or the case may be kept under observation and re-inspected at periodic inspections by the School Medical doctor, or may be referred to one of the special School Clinics.

When a child is about to leave school and to commence employment, reports are given to the Youth Employment Officer of any particular occupation which might be detrimental to the health of the particular school child.

Out of an approximate total of 8,600 school children in the Division 2,024 were medically examined.

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The School Nurses undertake, during the course of their school inspections, the examination of the children's heads for infestation with vermin.

During the year the large number of 28,458 examinations were made in the schools, covering a total number of 7,926 individual pupils examined of whom 237 were found to be infested.

It is by constant supervision by the School Nurses and visits to and discussion with parents that the raised standard of cleanliness in school children is achieved. In many cases the infestation is a chance one and does not recur, but in the few families where there is neglect or lack of care, the problem becomes a very real one.

In cases of severe infestation with nits or lice, children attending schools in Harrogate are treated at the Harrogate Clinic with a D.D.T. preparation and special fine tooth combs are supplied for cleansing the children's heads of nits.

There is full co-operation on the part of the teachers, and advice is given to parents and children as to the best methods of dealing with the condition.

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Minor Ailments Clinics are held at Harrogate and Starbeck, the latter is a treatment centre, attended by the School Nurse only. In the case of the Clinic, in Harrogate, the School Doctor is also in attendance.

The total attendances during the year numbered 1,822 of which 1,654 attended the Harrogate Clinic and 168 attended the Clinic at Starbeck School.

The majority of these children attended with septic spots, boils, cuts and grazes. When these ailments are treated properly, they rapidly respond to treatment, and the Clinics are instrumental in preventing absence from school.

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There has been a further welcome reduction in the number of skin diseases treated during the year. The numbers have dropped from 362 in 1950 to 283 in 1951. One case of Ringworm of the scalp was seen at the School Clinic; it was an uncommon type of animal Ringworm which did not fluoresce under the Wood's glass but, nevertheless, required X-ray treatment, which was provided at the Skin Department at the Leeds General Infirmary.

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The main indications for the removal of Tonsils and Adenoids are marked obstruction of breathing or swallowing or where there is a history of frequent sore throats or ear ache.

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In addition to the 94 children of pre-school age who were referred for treatment to the Sunlight Clinic—details of whom are shown on page 33, under the heading of Child Welfare—there were 104 school children referred for sunlight treatment.

The complaints for which these children were sent to the Sunlight Clinic were as follows :—

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Debility	22
After treatment of Whooping Cough	18
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Pulmonary Stenosis	1
Dextrocardia	1
Eisenmenger's Complex	1
Tricuspid Atresia.....	1
Total	35

During 1951, 31 sessions have been held and 116 children have attended these sessions, 54 for the first time and 62 for review. Of these new cases, 9 were from the Ripon Division and 12 from the Wetherby Division.

One child who suffered from a congenital heart lesion (patent ductus arteriosus) was operated on by the Thoracic Surgeon at the Leeds General Infirmary. Her condition was completely cured by this operation and she is now able to take part in full school games and activities.

One case in attendance at the Cardiac Clinic died during the year.

It may be of interest to state that of the 54 new cases who attended during the year, 43 were considered fit for all activities, 4 were restricted from undertaking competitive games and physical training, while 7 were allowed to take part in limited exercises.

11. CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

Dr. Mary MacTaggart was appointed to the West Riding County Council staff as a Psychologist in Child Guidance in May, 1951, and a Child Guidance Clinic was opened at Shipley at the end of that month.

Four children, who were in need of child guidance treatment, were referred to Dr. MacTaggart during the year. In 2 cases, the behaviour difficulty has cleared up and no further treatment is required. The other 2 cases are continuing to attend the Child Guidance Clinic.

Although these facilities are much appreciated, it would be a great advantage if an occasional Child Guidance Clinic could be held either in the Division or at a Clinic nearer to this Division.

12. HANDICAPPED PUPILS

It is one of the duties of the School Medical Service to ascertain pupils who are in some way mentally or physically handicapped and for whom some form of special schooling is desirable.

A careful survey of all such cases was made in this Division at the latter end of the year, and details of the number of handicapped pupils in the Borough of Harrogate, which has a school population of 5,751, are given on the following page.

CATEGORIES OF HANDICAPPED PUPILS IN THE BOROUGH OF HARROGATE

Categories	No. in Day Schools or Classes provided within the area of the Local Education Authority	No. in Residential Schools provided within the area of the Local Education Authority	No. in Special Residential Schools outside the area of the Local Education Authority	No. Not attending School	TOTAL
(a) Blind	—	—	2	—	2
(b) Partially Sighted	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Deaf	—	—	5	—	5
(d) Partially Deaf	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Delicate Pupils	1	—	—	—	1
(f) Diabetic Pupils	—	—	—	—	—
(g) Educationally Sub-normal	14	—	3	—	17
(h) Epileptic Pupils	—	—	—	—	—
(i) Maladjusted Pupils	—	1	—	—	1
(j) Physically Handicapped	2	—	1	1	4
TOTALS	17	1	11	1	30

It will be seen that at the end of the year the outstanding problem was the shortage of accommodation for children who are educationally sub-normal. Of 17 Harrogate cases, only 3 were attending special schools for this category of handicapped pupil.

The retention of children of this type in large classes, which exist at the ordinary Primary or Secondary schools, creates a real problem for the teacher, and owing to the size of the classes it is impossible for such children to receive individual attention and they tend to fall further and further behind.

Three Special Schools for educationally sub-normal children were opened in the County in 1951, and whilst this extension of school places for this category of school children is very welcome, a much greater number of places is required in the County as a whole.

13. EPILEPTICS

There are 11 children of school age attending the ordinary schools in the Division who suffer from Epilepsy. Of these, 7 suffer from petit mal or a minor form of epilepsy, and in the other four cases the attacks, all major, are relatively infrequent.

In none of these cases is it considered that the child should go to a special school on account of this condition.

All the cases are under close medical supervision and are kept under observation by the School Medical Service.

14. SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

This Division has been extremely fortunate in having its full complement of School Dentists since throughout the Country the School Dental Service has been sadly depleted of personnel.

There are two full-time dentists who inspect and treat children attending schools in the Borough of Harrogate.

During the year 5,694 Harrogate children were dentally inspected and 2,158 received treatment. 875 children received general anaesthetics for dental extractions and 2,098 fillings were given.

The orthodontic work carried out at the Clinic is especially valued by the parents, this is for correcting dental abnormalities such as protruding teeth, crooked and irregular placed teeth, etc.

15. SOCIAL WORK AND FOLLOW-UP OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

Reports are received from the Consultants at the Harrogate General Hospital on school children who have received treatment at the Hospital. The great majority of the reports necessarily come from the Pædiatrician at the Hospital who is in charge of the Children's Department.

This information is of great value to the School Medical Officer at his school medical examinations, and also in certain cases enables the Health Visitor to see that after-care is provided when a child is discharged from hospital.

There is close liaison between the Almoner and the Superintendent Health Visitor.

16 EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOLCHILDREN

Under the County Council Bye-laws relating to the employment of children under the compulsory school age, such children are required to be medically examined by the School Medical Officer within two weeks from the date when employment begins in order to ascertain that such employment will not be prejudicial to the child's health.

106 boys and 34 girls who were undertaking part-time employment as errand boys, shop assistants, etc., were medically examined during 1951 for this purpose.

17. YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

There is close co-operation with the Youth Employment Officer, medical reports are sent to the Youth Employment Officer on children who are about to leave school.

In cases where the child is slightly handicapped, due to some disability, advice is given to the Youth Employment Officer as to any occupation for which he/she would not be suitable, for example, in the case of a child who is subject to asthma one would advise against an occupation involving work in a dusty atmosphere.

Where the disability is more serious and likely to lead to some difficulty in obtaining or holding an appointment, then, with the consent of the parent in writing, a more detailed medical report is given and the case can be referred to the Disablement Advisory Committee for consideration for Registration under the Disabled Persons Employment Act. This confers on the disabled several advantages, including priority in gaining suitable employment.

MEDICAL INSPECTION TABLES

Year Ended 31st December, 1951

TABLE 1**MEDICAL INSPECTIONS OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING SPECIAL SCHOOLS)****A.—Periodic Medical Inspections**

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups :

Entrants	950
Second Age Group	450
Third Age Group	406
Total.....	1806
Number of other Periodic Inspections.....	218
Grand Total	2024

B.—Other Inspections

Number of Special Inspections	1456
Number of Re-Inspections.....	1376
Total.....	2832

C.—Pupils Found to Require Treatment

Number of Individual Pupils found at Periodic Medical Inspections to Require Treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin) :

Group (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint) (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table IIA (3)	Total individual pupils (4)
Entrants	19	129	136
Second Age Group	27	36	63
Third Age Group	66	37	100
Total (prescribed groups)....	112	202	299
Other Periodic Inspections	11	17	24
Grand Total	123	219	323

TABLE II

A.—Return of Defects Found by Medical Inspection in the year ended 31st December, 1951

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease (1)	Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections	
		No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
		Requiring treatment (2)	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment (3)	Requiring treatment (4)	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment (5)
4	Skin	6	2	281	3
5	Eyes—(a) Vision	123	21	70	4
	(b) Squint	28	3	5	1
	(c) Other....	10	5	76	2
6	Ears—(a) Hearing	3	1	1	2
	(b) Otitis Media	6	5	25	—
	(c) Other....	1	—	37	—
7	Nose or Throat	47	61	32	34
8	Speech	9	11	11	1
9	Cervical Glands	—	10	11	1
10	Heart and Circulation	11	11	3	4
11	Lungs	24	36	45	3
12	Developmental—(a) Hernia	9	1	1	—
	(b) Other	1	6	—	—
13	Orthopaedic—				
	(a) Posture	3	2	4	1
	(b) Flat Foot	17	11	5	—
	(c) Other	20	9	19	6
14	Nervous system—				
	(a) Epilepsy	—	2	1	—
	(b) Other	4	10	123	—
15	Psychological—				
	(a) Development	4	6	30	5
	(b) Stability	4	3	—	—
16	Other	12	12	484	2

**B.—Classification of the General Condition of Pupils Inspected
During the year in the Age Groups**

Age Groups	Number of Pupils Inspected	A.	(Good)	B.	(Fair)	C.	(Poor)
		No.	% of col. 2	No.	% of col. 2	No.	% of col. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Entrants	950	126	13.26	793	83.47	31	3.26
Second Age Group	450	82	18.22	355	78.88	13	2.88
Third Age Group.....	406	104	25.61	270	66.50	32	7.88
Other Periodic Inspections	218	80	36.69	129	59.17	9	4.12
Total	2024	392	19.36	1547	76.43	85	4.19

TABLE III
INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(i)	Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	28458
(ii)	Total number of individual pupils examined	7926
(iii)	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	237
(iv)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944).....	2
(v)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	—

This return relates to individual pupils and not to instances of infestation.

TABLE IV

**TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING SPECIAL
SCHOOLS)**

**GROUP 1.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding uncleanness,
for which see Table III)**

	Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year	
	by the Authority	otherwise
Ringworm—(i) Scalp	—	1
(ii) Body	15	3
Scabies	1	—
Impetigo	41	—
Other skin disease	222	—
Total	279	4

**GROUP 2.—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND
SQUINT**

	Number of cases dealt with	
	by the Authority	otherwise
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	76	59
Errors of Refraction (including squint)	—	531
Total	76	590
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were—		
(a) Prescribed	—	314
(b) Obtained.... ..	—	323†
Total	—	637

† Includes children whose glasses were prescribed in 1950 and obtained in 1951

GROUP 3.—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	Number of cases treated	
	by the Authority	otherwise
Received operative treatment		
(a) for diseases of the ear	—	—
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	—	71
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	—	3
Received other forms of treatment	99	9
Total	99	83

GROUP 4.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

(a) Number treated as in-patients in hospitals	5	—
	by the Authority	otherwise
(b) Number treated otherwise, e.g., in clinics or out-patient departments....	58	1

GROUP 5.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number of cases treated	
	In the Authority's Child Guidance Clinics	Elsewhere
Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	4	—

GROUP 6.—SPEECH THERAPY

	Number of cases treated	
	by the Authority	otherwise
Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists	56	—

GROUP 7.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases treated	
	by the Authority	otherwise
(a) Miscellaneous minor ailments	639	—
(b) Other:		
1 Verminous Heads	54	—
2 Ultra Violet light	104	—
Total	797	—

CONSULTANT EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SERVICE**Consultant Clinic**

	<i>Pre- School Children</i>	<i>School Children</i>
1. No. of sessions held during the year—22		
2. No. of individual children seen by consultant, including those continuing attendance from previous year....	27	135
3. No. of (2) above referred for operative treatment	10	66
4. No. of children—		
(a) who obtained operative treatment during the year	10	66
(b) treated at School Clinics	—	—
5. Total number of attendances at Consultant Clinic	35	213

(8 Referred 1950)

CONSULTANT ORTHOPAEDIC SERVICE**A. Consultant Clinic**

	<i>Pre- School Children</i>	<i>School Children</i>
1. No. of sessions held during year—21.		
2. No. of individual patients seen by consultant, including those continuing attendance from previous year	82	141

	<i>Pre- School Children</i>	<i>School Children</i>
--	-------------------------------------	----------------------------

3.	No. of (2) above—		
	(a) referred for operative treatment as short-stay cases only	—	5
	(b) recommended long-stay, hospital school	—	—
	(c) recommended treatment by orthopaedic nurse or physiotherapist		
	(i) at treatment centres	1	11
	(ii) domiciliary	—	1
4.	No. of children who obtained operative treatment during the year	—	5
5.	Total number of attendances at Consultant Clinic	107	174

B. Treatment Centres

1.	No. of sessions held during year—45.		
2.	Total number of patients treated (including cases continuing treatment from previous year)	3	31
3.	Total number of attendances	31	343

C. Domiciliary Treatment

1.	Total number treated	—	—
2.	Total number of visits to patients' homes	—	—

D. Appliances

Number of appliances—

(a) recommended	14	32
(b) obtained	14	32

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR 1951

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Harrogate

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit for your consideration my fifth annual report of the work carried out by the Sanitary and Cleansing Services of the department for the year 1951.

A study of the statistics provided in the report will show that steady progress has been made in the field of environmental hygiene. The inspection of all types of food and the supervision of premises where it is prepared, stored, or sold, has again received close attention.

A certain amount of difficulty was experienced in having essential repairs carried out in dwelling-houses but all the problems were eventually solved. These problems were mostly of a monetary nature and brought about by the high cost of repairs and maintenance work. The question of the preservation of existing properties is one which demands immediate attention and emphasis on new buildings should not overshadow the serious deterioration of the old ones.

Public Cleansing

An effort has been made during the year to obtain new ground for the disposal of refuse. Existing quarries within the Borough boundary are rapidly being filled in and a survey of the surrounding countryside has been necessary in order to find new and suitable tipping areas. What appear to be large holes in the ground soon disappear when approximately 21,000 tons of refuse a year is placed in them. It is necessary to have sites available which will accommodate the town's refuse for the next ten years and with this long term policy in mind every effort is being made to obtain suitable land.

It is with pleasure I record my appreciation of the continued support and generous assistance given to me by the Chairman and members of the Health and Housing Committees and I am indebted to the Medical Officer of Health, to the officers of the Council, and to the staff of the department for their willingness and co-operation in helping to maintain the high standard of environmental hygiene in Harrogate.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

E. DODSWORTH,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector,
Cleansing Superintendent.*

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

GENERAL

Harrogate, which has an area of 8,314 acres, enjoys an open situation on top of the Yorkshire Moorlands at 350 to 600 feet above sea level. It lies on the crest of an anticline or ridge of disturbance caused by a volcanic upheaval which was not sufficiently powerful to make an active crater. This geological upheaval which has led to the exposing of strata usually lying at a deep level is responsible for one of the most amazing congeries of mineral springs ever discovered.

Meteorology.—The Harrogate Meteorological Station, which is under the control of the Borough Engineer is situated at Harlow Moor from which the following observations were taken :—

Sunshine.—1,299.6 hours of sunshine were recorded during the year. The sunniest day being the 28th July, when 15.5 hours were recorded.

Rainfall.—The total rainfall recorded during the year was 38.265 inches, the wettest day being the 4th May, when 2.01 inches of rain were recorded.

Temperatures.—The maximum temperature during the year was 74°F., recorded on the 1st, 20th, 21st and 22nd July, and the minimum temperature was 21°F, recorded on the 11th December.

Wind.—The prevailing wind during the year was South-Westerly.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply of Harrogate and the surrounding district is impounded in reservoirs on two moorland gathering areas. The supply is abundant, pure and wholesome, distribution being undertaken by the Corporation Water Department.

From information received from this Department the total amount of filtered water supplied during the year ending 31st December, 1951, was 935½ million gallons. The average daily consumption of water per head of the population is 36.6 gallons, an average of 9.1 gallons per head per day for industrial purposes and 27.5 gallons per head per day for domestic purposes.

Extensions to the mains have been carried out in the following districts and roads during the year 1951 :—

Great Yorkshire Show Ground
Yew Tree Lane
Leadhall Road
Hookstone Avenue
Harlow Avenue
Grove House Housing Estate (part)

Samples of water are taken regularly from the town's mains at various points within the Borough for chemical and bacteriological examination.

Number of samples examined	75
Being samples of water from :—	
Domestic supplies (Town Mains)	68
Wells, Springs and Boreholes	7
Number of samples found upon examination to be satisfactory	68
Number of samples found upon examination to be unsatisfactory (all except one from wells and springs)	7

In the new portions of the Borough, which were incorporated on the 1st April, 1938, from the Knaresborough Urban District and the Knaresborough Rural District Councils, there are still 19 houses which obtain their supply from wells and springs. Efforts were made during the year to overcome the many difficulties which were encountered in trying to obtain a supply of town's water to the houses with the result that eight of them were connected to the main supply.

REPORT ON SAMPLES OF WATER

	No. 101		No. 99	
	Irongate Bridge, Roundhill, Beaverdyke Ten Acre.		Harlow Hill, Roundhill, and Scargill.	
Date taken	21-5-51		21-5-51	
Appearance	Clear and bright		clear and bright	
Odour on warming	None		None	
Colour of 2ft. column (Lovibond units)	1.0 yellow + 0.2 red		0.9 yellow + 0.2 blue	
Sediment	None		None	
Reaction	pH = 7.5		pH = 7.6	
Action on bright service lead during 12 hours	Very slight		Very slight	
This sample contains :	Grains per gallon	Parts per 100,000	Grains per gallon	Parts per 100,000
Total solids dried at 100°C	7.70	11.00	6.86	9.80
Chlorides, equivalent to chlorine	1.12	1.60	1.02	1.45
Nitrates, equivalent to nitrogen	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.002
Nitrites, equivalent to nitrogen	nil	nil	nil	nil
Free and saline ammonia	0.0224	0.0320	0.0203	0.0290
Albuminoid ammonia	0.0067	0.0096	0.0050	0.0072
Oxidation demand during 4 hours at 26.7°C from potassium permanganate	0.07	0.10	0.08	0.11
from sodium hypochlorite	nil	nil	nil	nil
Metallic contamination	nil	nil	nil	nil
Hardness (Clark Degrees)				
Temporary, removable by boiling	2.8°	4.0	2.6°	3.7
Permanent after boiling	2.0°	2.8	1.8°	2.6
Total	4.8°	6.8	3.4°	6.3
Average number of bacteria growing on agar after 72 hours incubation at 20°C per 1 ml.	2		10	
Average number of bacteria growing on agar after 72 hours incubation at 37°C per 1 ml.	2		1	
Coliform bacteria after 48 hours incu- bation at 37°C per 100 ml.	0		0	

Observations :—According to the above results, the present condition of this water is satisfactory for public supply (class 1).

Plumbo-Solvency of Water Supplies

Two samples of water were submitted for analysis under the above heading and both were returned as being satisfactory.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

The following table shows the number of pail closets, earth closets and cesspools, etc., in the Borough at the end of December, 1951 :—

Pail or Tub Closets.....	33
Privies without Ash Pits	4
Privies with Open Middens	4
Privies with Covered Middens	22
Waste Water Closets	42
Cesspools	53

The majority of these closets, etc., are situated in the rural belt surrounding the town. All pail closets are emptied either once or twice weekly. Cesspools are emptied by means of a cesspool emptier as and when required.

The conversion of waste water closets was proceeded with during the year and four of these were replaced with modern closets.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

These come under the supervision of the Yorkshire Ouse River Board, and are also kept under observation by the department.

During the year a number of complaints were dealt with and a routine inspection carried out of rivers and streams within the Borough. There is close liaison between the officials of the Board and those of the Council.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Number and Nature of Inspections Made

Complaints reported to the Public Health Department	785
Where nuisances were found.....	718
Where complaint was received and no nuisance found	67
Under Housing Acts	276
Where infectious disease had occurred.....	148
Bakehouse (Power)	128
Bakehouse (no Power)	16
Cowsheds	2
Farms	8
Dairies and Milkshops	211
Ice Cream	269
Fish-frying premises	89
Fish shops (wet)	265
Food preparing premises	189
Food storage premises	649
Food inspection	438
Market	48

Shops.....	374
Restaurants	81
Kitchens	173
Slaughterhouses for meat inspection (Starbeck).....	659
Slaughterhouses for meat inspection (West Park).....	260
Butchers' Shops	187
Factories (Power)	272
Factories (no Power)	53
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act.....	99
Theatres and Cinemas	4
Sanitary conveniences—public	82
Sanitary conveniences—private	72
Schools	6
Tents and Vans	31
Public Cleansing	287
Refuse Tips	523
Stables	4
Piggeries	39
Outworkers	11
Offices	3
Work places (other than listed).....	24

Other Visits or Inspections

Drainage	628
Interviews	369
Investigations of infestation of insect pests (excluding bugs)	37
Investigation of bug infestations	44
Smoke observations	5
Visits re water supplies and water samples.....	54
Visits under Food and Drugs Act for samples.....	433
Visits to property under notice or work in progress	1539
Installation of new sanitary fittings.....	231
Visits to laboratories	25
Food poisoning investigations	8
Miscellaneous visits	1723

11861

Once again, the list of inspections has covered a large and varied field of public health duties. A study of the above figures will show the close supervision which is maintained over food supplies, housing, factories, etc., all vital to the health and welfare of the community. It is to be regretted that these activities on their behalf, are not generally known by the public, whose knowledge of

the work of the public health department is extremely hazy. If the duties of sanitary inspectors were more widely understood, I am sure that greater co-operation would be given by the public in extending and improving everyday conditions under which they live.

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

Drainage reconstructed	4
Drainage, repaired, trapped, etc.	2
Drainage unstopped	11
Cesspools emptied because of overflow	1
Soil or vent pipes—repaired	5
Water closets—repaired or supplied with water	20
Water closets—new pans or pedestals fixed	4
Water closets—(fresh) provided in lieu of waste water closets	4
Water closets—abolished	3
Waste pipes—repaired or trapped	9
Waste pipes—rain-water pipes and eaves gutters repaired.....	83
Sinks provided or replaced	6
Accumulations of refuse removed.....	9
Animals, fowls, etc., removed	8
Brickwork or pointings repaired	64
Coppers repaired or renewed	3
Dampness remedied	47
Doors repaired, fasteners, locks, etc., provided.....	23
Dustbins supplied	517
Fireplaces, stoves flues repaired	55
Fences and gates repaired	4
Flooring and other woodwork repaired or renewed....	41
Floors—concrete or quarried, repaired or renewed....	1
Food cupboards provided or ventilated	1
Gas fittings or services repaired	1
Plaster repaired	34
Rent Books made to comply with Regulations of Housing Act	8
Roofs made watertight	71
Walls and ceilings cleansed	6
Water supplies reinstated or made sufficient.....	9
Windows, cords, fasteners and glass repaired or renewed.....	64
Verminous rooms disinfected, including insect infestations	77
Yards and passages paved	23
Miscellaneous	16

STATUTORY NOTICES

Number of Legal Notices issued for Abatement of Nuisances				
	Served 1951	Complied With during 1951	Served 1950	Complied with during 1950/1
Number of outstanding notices	—	—	35	35
Harrogate Corporation Act, 1935, Section 48 	11	11	13	13
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39 	26	18	30	30
Public Health Act, 1936 Section 44 	1	1	10	10
Public Health Act, 1936 Section 45 	4	4	3	3
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 56 	8	5	15	15
Public Health Act, 1936 Section 75 	18	17	19	19
Public Health Act, 1936 Section 93 	49	35	58	58
Total 	117	91	183	183

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Two cases of exchanging rags for (1) goldfish and (2) toys, were taken to Court and fines of £2 0s. 0d. plus 12s. 6d. costs and £2 0s. 0d. respectively were made.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Premises inspected where notifiable diseases have occurred	59
Articles destroyed by burning at request of owners....	38
Total visits paid to infected premises	148

DISINFECTANT

During the year 7 gallons of disinfectant fluid were supplied to the public, free of charge, for use in premises where cases of infectious disease, etc., had occurred.

LIBRARY BOOKS

Seventy-two books which had been in contact with cases of infectious diseases were withdrawn from circulation and disinfected before being returned to the library.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

There are two public indoor swimming baths in the Borough, both owned by the Corporation, each being equipped with continuous filtration and chlorination plants.

During the season from April to September a total of 83 chemical and 83 bacteriological samples of water were taken from these baths.

All these samples were satisfactory.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

Complaints of verminous premises were received and upon examination 37 were found to be infested with bugs. Disinfection was carried out by spraying the rooms with a solution of D.D.T. which proved effective.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

The work of the department in connection with the treatment of premises and land infested with rats and mice, proved very successful during the year.

Credit must be given to the Rodent Operator, Mr. F. Cryer, whose knowledge and skill in the current methods of disinfection are most valuable assets in the strenuous campaign which is constantly being waged against vermin. Mr. Cryer's two highly trained terrier dogs again proved their worth in locating sources of infestation.

A new type of poison named "Warfarin" was used for the first time during October. It is an anti-coagulant related to the common drug dicumarol and causes the blood to thin with resultant internal haemorrhage and death. The effect is gradual and gentle and rats and mice die from suffocation caused by (1) lung haemorrhage; (2) exhaustion due to lack of enough blood to carry food to the tissues; (3) or shock to vital organs. The results obtained have been extremely gratifying. One of the greatest problems in disinfection has been the difficulty experienced in exterminating mice in large buildings. I am now of the opinion that "Warfarin" is the answer to the problem. It is used in conjunction with a baiting box, designed by the Rodent Operator, measuring approximately 6ins. x 3ins. x 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. with a 7/8th in. hole in each end for mice to enter. These are left permanently on the premises and topped up with bait until all the mice have been destroyed. No bait prejudice is created and vermin will continue to eat until death takes place. It thus becomes the ideal weapon to use as a residual rodenticide.

The following gives the details of the work carried out during 1951 :—

		Com- plaints received	Infest- ations dealt with	Treat- ment completed	Premises requiring re-treat- ment	Bodies found
Private dwellings	rats	44	260	258	2	125
	mice	20	24	24	-	12
Business premises	rats	41	255	252	3	217
	mice	33	69	63	6	674
Agricultural premises	rats	1	48	47	1	49
	mice	1	1	1	1	450
Totals	rats	86	563	557	6	391
	mice	54	94	88	6	1136

A systematic inspection is made at the controlled refuse tips with the result that these are free from rat infestation.

DISINFESTATION OF SEWERS

The systematic treatment of sewers was again carried out during the year. Poison baits are laid in manholes which have become rat infested and an interval of six months is allowed to lapse between first and second treatments. Details are given below :—

Type of Treatment	No. of manholes pre-baited	No. of takes	No. of manholes poison-baited
10% Test (1 in 10 manholes on the foul water system tested)	162	13	—
First Maintenance Treatment	142	50	50
Second Maintenance Treatment	108	31	31

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

The number of factory inspections during 1951 shows an increase over the previous year. Unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences found were approximately double the figures for 1950, i.e., 60 to 31.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

Factories, Factories (No Mechanical Power) and Workplaces

Premises inspected	325
Premises inspected and found satisfactory	260
Premises inspected and found unsatisfactory	65
Factories where defects were found and referred by H.M. Inspector	Nil
Reports on action taken sent to H.M. Inspector	1
Number of defects remedied as a result of H.M. Inspector's notification	2

List of Defects Found in Factories, Factories (No mechanical power) and Workplaces

Cleanliness, want of	7
Unreasonable temperature.....	1
Sanitary conveniences :	
Insufficient	2
Unsuitable or defective	60

REGISTERED FACTORIES, FACTORIES ACT, 1937

	Power	No Mechanical Power
Aerated Water.....	3	
Agricultural Machinery	1	
Baking	37	9
Beer Bottling	2	
Bicycle Repairs	2	1
Blacksmith	1	1
Boot and Shoe Repairs	12	6
Brickmaking	1	
Burling and Mending	1	
Chocolate and Sweet Manufacture	3	2
Chromium Plating	1	
Coal and Gas Manufacture	1	
Corn Milling	1	
Distemper Mixing	1	
Dress Making	9	11
Dry Cleaning	1	
Egg Packing.....	1	
Electric and Radio Repairs	6	1
Electric Generating	2	
Engineering	4	

Firewood Cutting	3	
French Polishing	1	
Furrier	3	1
Gas Fitting Repairs	1	
Ice and Ice Cream Manufacture	2	
Jam Manufacture	1	
Joinery, Cabinet Making	38	2
Laundries	15	
Letterpress Printing	7	
Malting	2	
Medical Spray Manufacture	1	
Metal Engraving	1	
Milk Pasteurisation	1	
Millinery		6
Monumental Engraving	1	1
Motor Spirit Storage	1	
Motor Vehicle Repairs	43	
Optical Works	1	
Paper Baling	1	1
Perambulator Manufacture	2	
Photography	3	2
Picture Framing		2
Plumbing		4
Potato Peeling	1	
Refrigerator Repairs	1	
Rubber Products	1	
Saddlery	1	1
Salt Packing		1
Sausage Making and Pies	13	
Sawmill	1	
Shirt Making	1	
Signwriting	2	1
Slipper Making		1
Soft Furnishing	1	
Stone Dressing and Breaking	1	
Tailoring	5	19
Tinsmith	3	1
Tyre Repairs	1	
Upholstering	8	1
Watch Repairs	3	1
Weaving	1	
Weighing Machine Repairs	1	
Whitesmith	4	
	267	76

SMOKE ABATEMENT

No serious problem exists with regard to nuisances from smoke. This is to be expected in a town which is mainly residential in character and separated from neighbouring towns by considerable stretches of open country.

Nuisances did occur, however, and these were mainly due to the following reasons.

- (1) Poor quality fuel
- (2) Inexperienced stokers
- (3) Breakdown of plant

Observations were made and in every case an effort was made to solve the problem as quickly as possible. Advice with regard to efficient stoking was given and willingly accepted.

OUTWORKERS

Notification received from employers and other authorities show that there were nineteen outworkers all engaged in making wearing apparel, in the Borough.

In each case the conditions were satisfactory.

HOUSING

The inspection of dwelling-houses proceeded smoothly throughout the year and the figures are only slightly above those for 1950. The co-operation of owner and agents in remedying defects was exceedingly gratifying when one considers the cost of carrying out even minor repairs. There is no doubt, however, that a large proportion of work which used to be done on a voluntary basis is now neglected and only essential repairs in many instances receive attention. This outlook is quite understandable in certain cases where the necessary funds do not exist to finance additional maintenance. It is regrettable that the deterioration of property should automatically follow in the wake of an uneconomic income by way of rent.

1—Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	497
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose.....	1,722
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (including under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Acts.....	—
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose. Visits to the properties already recorded in (2) (a)	—
(3)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1

(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.....	429
	II—Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :—	
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers.....	222
	III—Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—	
A.—	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.....	—
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	by owners	—
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners.....	—
B.—	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	88
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	by owners	63
(b)	by Local Authorities in default of owners....	—
C.—	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1)	Number of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling-houses unfit for habitation.....	—
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.....	—
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.....	—
D.—	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	4
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

Information re Land Charges

Requests for information were received and dealt with in respect of 1,364 properties.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The inspection and supervision of food and food premises again received careful attention by the department and it is pleasing to report that a very good standard of hygiene has been reached and maintained in Harrogate. The advice of the sanitary inspectors is constantly being sought with regard to siting and use of equipment, together with structural alterations to food premises.

A great number of improvements have been carried out in kitchens especially with regard to dish-washing equipment and the use of detergents and sterilisers. Efforts have been made to introduce the painting of equipment rooms in suitable colours. The psychological effect on the operatives of brightly coloured machinery is only beginning to be appreciated and is worthy of more careful study by employers.

Foreign Bodies in Food

Various complaints were received by the department re foreign bodies being found in food. In some instances a warning was felt to be sufficient to meet the case, but in others legal proceedings were instituted.

These are summarised below :—

Nail in brown loaf. Fined £3.

Nail in fruit cake. Fined £2.

Piece of metal in brown loaf. Fined £3.

MILK SUPPLY : MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

Registered	On Register Dec. 31st, 1951
Dairies	26
Milk Distributors	76

Number of Milk Distributors resident in the Borough 70

The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949

The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949

The following licences were granted during 1951 :—

Type of Licence	Number
Dealers Tuberculin Tested Milk	50
Supplementary Dealers Tuberculin Tested Milk	1
Dealers Accredited Milk	3
Milk Pasteurisers. H.T.S.T. (in respect of one plant)	2
Holder (in respect of three plants)	4
Dealers Pasteurised Milk	41
Dealers Sterilised Milk	26

Examination of Milk by the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Tests

Class of Milk	Number of samples tested	Appropriate tests	Number of samples	
			Passed	Failed
Pasteurised	69	Phosphatase Methylene Blue	69 69	— —
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	69	Phosphatase Methylene Blue	69 69	— —
Tuberculin Tested	11	Methylene Blue	10	1
Totals	149		148	1

One sample of Sterilised Milk was examined by the turbidity test and found to be satisfactory.

No failures by the phosphatase or methylene blue tests were recorded and the dairies are to be commended for keeping up such an admirable standard.

Close supervision of milk premises is maintained as the importance of milk as a food cannot be over emphasised. The trade is always willing to co-operate in any suggestions or requirements put forward by the department.

Summary of Chemical Analysis of Milk Samples for 1951

The sampling of milk for chemical analysis was carefully and consistently carried out. The day of sampling and the area from which the milk was taken are varied so that all parts of the Borough were covered in the course of the year.

The averages for fat and solids not fat are slightly below the figures for 1950, but corresponds with those in 1949 when they were 3.70 and 8.61 respectively.

Period	No. of Samples examined	Averages	
		Fat %	Solids not fat %
January	11	3.59	8.57
February	18	3.63	8.58
March	6	4.13	8.66
Quarter ending 31-3-51	35	3.71	8.59
April	12	3.58	8.64
May	18	3.77	8.67
June	13	3.59	8.73
Quarter ending 30-6-51	43	3.69	8.68
July	6	3.48	8.64
August	10	3.76	8.63
September	10	3.63	8.45
Quarter ending 31-9-51	26	3.64	8.56
October	6	3.84	8.65
November	11	4.02	8.64
December	10	3.84	8.88
Quarter ending 31-12-51	27	3.91	8.73
Year ending 31st Dec. 1951	131	3.74	8.64
Year ending 31st Dec. 1950	115	3.83	8.65

Examination of Milk

Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 25

Seventeen samples of milk were taken and tested by Guinea Pig inoculation. In one case evidence of tuberculosis was found. The herd of cows from which the milk came was examined by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and one cow was taken under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

Registration of Premises used for the Manufacture, Storage or Sale of Food

	Premises on Register, 1950	Premises on Register, 1951
Sale and storage of ice-cream ...	109	116
Manufacture of ice-cream	17	17
Manufacture of preserved food	37	39
Butter, margarine, wholesale dealers or factories	1	1

ICE CREAM

Forty-four samples of ice cream have been taken from the places of manufacture or from local vendors and examined by the Public Health Laboratory, by the methylene blue reduction test as against ninety-three samples for 1950.

All unsatisfactory results were followed up. Plant, utensils, and methods of manufacture or sale were closely checked by the district sanitary inspectors. In most cases faults were found in the system used for cleansing or sterilisation of equipment.

Provisional Grade					
	One	Two	Three	Four	Total
Produced in the Borough	13	1	2	2	18
Produced outside the Borough....	22	4	0	0	26

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOOD

There are two Ministry of Food slaughterhouses in the town. Both are old buildings and lack the facilities provided by modern abattoirs. Despite the handicaps thus imposed on the staff, efforts to keep the buildings in a clean and hygienic manner were very successful.

15,070 animals were slaughtered for human consumption in Harrogate during 1951 and all carcasses and offal were examined by the sanitary inspectors. The value of this work can be gauged by the quantity of meat condemned as unfit for human consumption.

Detailed below is a table of unsound meat condemned during the year as unfit for human consumption :—

Type	Weight in pounds		
	Tuberculosis	Other diseases than tuberculosis	Total condemned
Beef	21,366	20,018	41,384
Veal	200	2,146	2,346
Mutton	—	1,287	1,287
Pork	2,529	3,434	5,963
Offals	9,132	31,522	40,654
Totals	33,227	58,407	91,634

Carcases inspected and condemned					
	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	3,047	626	1,502	9,040	855
Number inspected	3,047	626	1,502	9,040	855
All diseases except tuberculosis					
Whole carcasses condemned	9	27	47	20	33
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1,289	328	101	227	353
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	42.27%	56.6%	9.85%	2.73%	45.15%
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses condemned	10	26	5	—	8
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	265	129	2	—	82
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	9.02%	24.4%	0.47%	0.0%	10.5%

Cysticercus Bovis

Fifty-nine cases of cysticercus bovis were found on inspection of carcasses and offal as against fifty-two for the previous year. Home bred animals figured just as prominently as imported ones. The table given below has been considerably abbreviated from the one printed in the 1950 report owing to the fact that sites of cysts

are practically identical with those found during 1951 and it would appear that the incidence and pattern of infestation is fairly standard.

Carcases of Irish origin	Cysts	Carcases of English and Scotch origin	Cysts	Total	
				Carcases	Cysts
30	43	29	30	59	73

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933

Number of slaughtermen on register at 31-12-50	33
Applications for licences considered during 1951.....	1
Number of slaughtermen on register at 31-12-51	34

WORK CARRIED OUT AT FOOD PREMISES

The figures for work carried out at food premises show a considerable reduction on those given for last year. This is due to the fact that most rooms where food is prepared, deposited or sold, have now reached an excellent standard from a hygienic point of view. The advice of the department is frequently being sought with regard to structural alterations, painting, tiling, walls, etc., and siting of equipment. Once again I have to record that the owners and occupiers of food premises have shown their willingness to carry out any work suggested by the sanitary inspector to ensure that food is prepared and handled in a hygienic manner. Plans for alterations or new additions to buildings are submitted to the department for any observations we may wish to make and this has proved extremely useful in providing that the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, are complied with.

Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., repaired	36
Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., cleansed	50
Ventilation provided or improved	1
Articles, apparatus, clothing cleansed	42
Washing facilities provided (personal)	14
Washing facilities maintained (personal)	7
Double sinks provided and washing facilities improved (utensils and crockery)	14
Kitchen fittings re-sited	1
Other improvements	50

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS

During the year 177 samples were taken, 165 of these being formal and 12 informal samples.

Formal	Informal	Article
	1	Almonds, Yankee Ground, Sweet
2		Beer
	1	Cherries (Canned)
	1	Coffee and Chicory Essence
5		Fish Cakes
	1	Gelatine
	1	Horseradish Sauce
17		Ice Cream
	1	Jam, Blackcurrant
	1	Jelly, Table
2		Meat Paste
130	1	Milk
	1	Pears (William)
	1	Pepper
	1	Pepper Flavoured compound
	1	Salmon and Shrimp Paste
5		Sausage and Sausage Meat
4		Whisky
165	12	

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Of the samples analysed five were reported to be not genuine, details of which, and the action in regard thereto, are as follows :

Sample No.	Formal	Article	Adulteration or other Irregularity	Action taken
70	Formal	Ice Cream	Contained only 7.30% milk solids not fat, and 4.64% fat	A warning letter sent to producer
88	Formal	Ice Cream	Contained only 4.23% fat	Case heard at Harrogate Borough Court 14-8-51. Dismissed on payment of costs by the defendant
93	Formal	Milk	Contained only 72% of the minimum amount of fat required	Proceedings were not taken due to a legal difficulty and it was decided to advise the producer on an improved technique
102	Formal	Milk	Contained only 99.4% of the minimum amount of fat required	Further samples were to be taken
166	Informal	Milk	Contained only 26% of the minimum amount of fat required	Referred to the West Riding County Council in whose area the producer lives

PUBLIC CLEANSING—HOUSEHOLD AND TRADE REFUSE

1st April, 1951, to 31st March, 1952

Collection of Refuse

Collections of refuse are made from 17,663 houses and other premises within the Borough.

Collecting Vehicles

The collection of refuse is carried out by side loading vehicles with a total carrying capacity of 115 cubic yards.

The drivers are responsible for greasing, oil changes, etc., and the foreman for running repairs. Any vehicle requiring general repairs is sent to one of the two garages carrying out this work. Considering the fact that the total mileage covered by the fleet is now 320,000 it is pleasing to report that the cost of repairs for the year amounted to £295 17s. 4d. plus £108 7s. 2d. for two replacement engines. I attribute the low costs to the efficient and strict system of lubrication together with the rule that defects, suspected or otherwise shall be dealt with immediately.

The general cleanliness of the vehicles was again satisfactory throughout the year and three vehicles were rust-proofed and painted.

One 1938 side loading Ford refuse vehicle was disposed of in March, 1952.

Make	Method of loading	Year of make	Capacity (cubic yards)
Five Fordsons	side	1938	10
		1948	10
		1948	10
		1948	10
		1948	10
Eight Karriers....	side	1940	7
		1943	7
		1943	7
		1949	12
		1949	12
		1950	10
		1950	10
		1950	10

Trade Refuse

The following are the charges made for the collection of trade refuse :

10s. 0d. per motor load.

4d. per bin in excess of one per week.

Hotel Refuse

One free collection is made per week. For each extra weekly collection in addition to the former the sum of £1 1s. 0d. per annum is charged.

Private Tipping

The charges made for the private tipping of refuse by individuals are 2s. 0d. per load up to two tons and 2s. 6d. per load over two tons. During the year 448 loads of refuse were disposed of on this basis yielding a revenue of £44 16s. 0d.

Tonnage

The highest weekly tonnage of refuse was 424 tons which was collected during the week ending 6th April, 1951, and the lowest tonnage was for the week ending 18th May, 1951, when 331 tons were collected.

19,012 tons of household and trade refuse were collected during the year as against 18,374 tons for 1950-51. The increase is due to the allocation under this heading of 750 tons of clinker which was previously classified as covering material though it had been removed from domestic premises.

The following shows the classification and tonnage of refuse collected during the years :—

Type	Tonnages					
	1951-52	1950-51	1949-50	1948-49	1947-48	1946-47
House and trade refuse	19,012	18,374	18,204	17,124	16,125	13,470
Night Soil 	12	12	12	12	12	12
Covering materials 	1,554	2,858	3,314	2,574	2,082	2,000
Kitchen waste 	—	—	—	113	137	163
Salvage 	417	422	474	350	382	359
Road sweepings (disposal only) 	1,144	—	—	—	—	—
Totals 	22,139	21,666	22,004	20,173	18,738	16,004

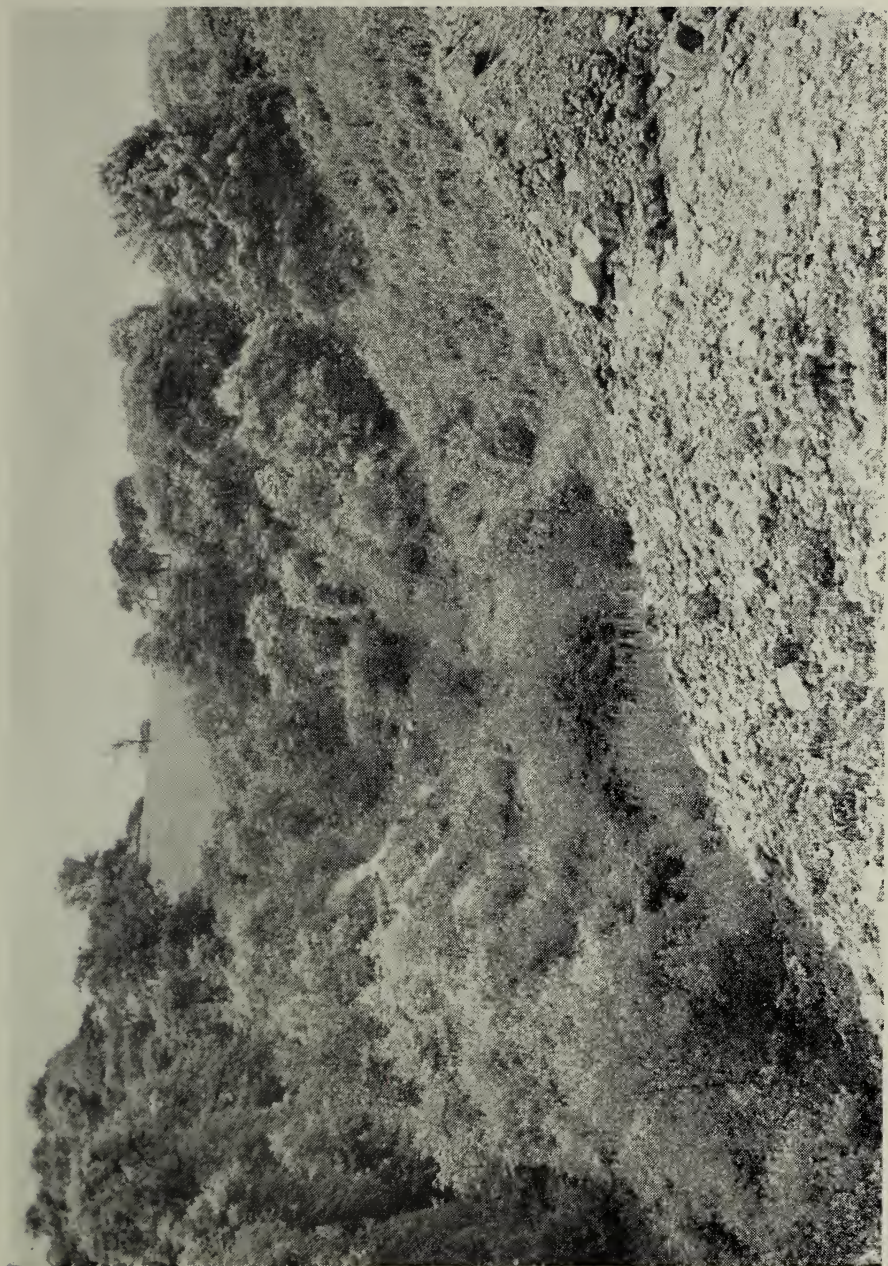
Frequency of Collection

A weekly collection of refuse was once again maintained throughout the year with the exception of brief periods following bank holidays and certain weeks in the summer when the men were taking their annual leave. No additional labour is taken on to counteract the effects of holidays combined with sickness and accidents and it is becoming exceedingly difficult to keep up the excellent standard of collection and disposal of refuse achieved by the department. Numerous flat conversions and large estates of new houses built since the end of the war have imposed an additional burden upon the department and their numbers are being added to from day-to-day. So far it has been possible by re-organisation and increasing the carrying capacity of the refuse vehicles to cope with the additional tonnage of refuse but extra labour will eventually have to be employed. Most of the tips within the Borough are nearing completion and quarries will have to be used which are situated further afield. This means increasing the length of haul from town to tip with consequent loss of time.

Disposal of Refuse

All refuse in the Borough is disposed of by controlled tipping. Three tips were used during the year, i.e., Grange, Stonefall and Stonerings.

Stonerings Quarry was first put into use on the 12th October, 1951. Some initial problems were encountered owing to the difficulty experienced in building a road into the quarry and the fact that it contained two large areas of water, each approximately 15 feet deep. The trees and undergrowth were first removed and the latter used to provide a firm base for a road into the quarry. This was built with refuse and carried over sloping, uneven ground. The water was pumped out by means of a mobile petrol driven pump. Running along one side of the quarry was a stream which also carried surface water from the Harrogate—Leeds main road. This was drained by means of 12-inch pipes to Stonerings beck which runs outside the quarry. The photographs on pages 84 and 85 were both taken from the same position before and after tipping had commenced and give some idea of the difficulties encountered in utilising this quarry as a tip. A gratifying feature of the work is that a potential source of danger to children from drowning or accidents has now been removed.



Stonerings Quarry, 9th July, 1951



Stonerings Quarry, 19th March, 1952

Salvage

The sale of salvage during the year resulted in the record sum of £7,353 being realised from waste material. This is the highest figure attained since the scheme was commenced in 1938 and was due to a large extent to the high prices paid for waste paper. Every effort was made to sort the paper into the different grades required by the Board Mills and thus take advantage of the best possible prices available. One vehicle and driver collected all the trade waste paper. Domestic paper was brought in by the refuse vehicles which were fitted with a special compartment and was collected by the dustmen during process of removing rubbish. The 431 tons of paper were sorted and baled by two men. After allowing for costs of collecting and baling, a very substantial sum went to the relief of the rates.

The table below shows the value of salvage sold since the cessation of hostilities :—

				£	s.	d.
1946-47	....	....	....	2665	18	7
1947-48	....	....	....	3091	14	4
1948-49	....	....	....	3313	2	4
1949-50	....	....	....	3200	12	6
1950-51	....	....	....	3639	15	11
1951-52	....	....	....	7353	8	10
				£23,264	12	6

The following table shows how the 1951-52 amount was made up :—

Material	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	431	9	0	0	7,090	2	0
Textiles	2	16	2	9	138	12	2
Carpet and Bagging	4	9	2	14	59	8	2
Black Scrap Iron....	7	7	2	0	25	1	9
Aluminium		5	0	20	19	6	8
Copper			3	16	6	1	3
Brass ...			3	25	6	0	10
Rubber	1	2	0	0	8	16	0
Totals	447	11	3	0	£7,353	8	10

Protective Clothing

Each man employed in the collection and disposal of refuse is equipped as follows :—

1 overall jacket and 2 bib and brace trousers. (annual issue)

1 three-quarter length waterproof coat and one pair waterproof leggings. (triennial issue)

New waterproof clothing was issued on the 20th March, 1951.

